REGISTERED No. L—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,772.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-4 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

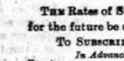
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1732 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 7th April 1877.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

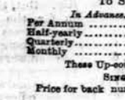
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 30th March and on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on SATURDAY, the 24th March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Mangherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

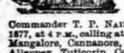
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France which run regularly.

M.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

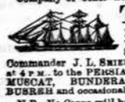


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 963 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BURREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

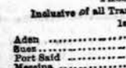
The S.S. EUPHRATES, 963 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd March 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each Month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	.... £4	Without food
Suez	35	22	 8	
Port Said	35	24	 14	Including Wine
Messina	50	34	 14	
Naples	50	34	 14	
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	53	36	 14-10	
Marseilles	53	35	 14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1877.

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following first-class steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, 200 H. P. on the 30th April 1877.

„ TEBE, 2,680 „ 250 „ „ 30th May „

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Fort Said	„ 300	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66 0

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

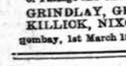
JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

23, Bombay Green, 17th March 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 4TH APRIL.



THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

Now Ready.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY of INDIAN FAMINES.

By "MENTOR."

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th Mar.
— PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3090	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2938	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3093	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,431 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

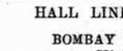
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman	31st March at 3 P. M
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G.N. Hector	14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.



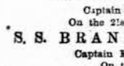
S. S. PETERSBURG, about 2,000 Tons, Register, Captain Barnetson, will sail early next month.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, Captain Targarthen, will sail on the 4th April. This steamer is already full but one will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain James Shaw,

On the 21st April, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, Captain Kenneth Hore,

On the 19th May.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY, or to KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD CARRIAGE SPRING STEEL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned.

Few lots of old carriage spring steel.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

5 Sales grey shirtings.
11 Cases colored prints.
3 „ colored handkerchiefs.
2 „ white long cloths, 31 by 27 yards.
Few bags of best Peruvian Guano
20 bales Hessian cloth to close an account.
Few dozens of best Portwine and Claret for sale.
1 Piano by John Broadwood and Sons.

HIGH COURT.—O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866.

AND

In the matter of the Cocconada Press Company, Limited.

LIMJEE N. BANAJEE.....Official Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given, that under instruction from the Official Liquidator, and with the sanction of the High Court, the Undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April 1877 sell by Public Auction, at their rooms in Hummum Street, at 3 P. M.

The valuable estate of the Cocconada Press Company, Limited, in liquidation, consisting of extensive freehold lands, buildings, machinery and plant of the said Company, situate on the bank of the Godavery Canal in Cocanada, in the Madras Presidency. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Official Liquidator, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, Attornies for the said Liquidator, or the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 40, Meadow Street.

NOTICE

The sale of Japanese and other fancy goods which was advertised for auction to-day has been POSTPONED until further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd of April, Messrs. LUDDHA IBRAM & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the PROPERTY left in India by LORD MARK KERR, at 5, Lothian Road, Poona. Printed Catalogues can be obtained on application to Messrs. LUDDHA IBRAM & Co., East Street, Poona.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

A STRONG and SERVICEABLE BATCH of fine PERSIAN HORSES, to close an account, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Byculla Commission Stable, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This achine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES,

BY

SOLWIN.

Douglas Stapenhil. | Crippy in Search of a Wife. A Genteel Tragedy, Faded Away.

and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the ROTATING HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way ; stability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING-FREE

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

Sole Agents,

7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE SOLD.

FOR SALE, at NAINI TAL, KUMAON, N.W.P., the whole of the undermentioned valuable ESTATES and BUILDING SITES, the property of Mr. T. MURRAY. The houses are nearly all rented for this season and are in first class condition. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with.

	the highest offer over	will be accepted.
BENWELL CASTLE	Rs. 10,000	do.
ALBANY LODGE	„ 8,000	do.
KENTON LODGE	„ 9,000	do.
PROSPECT LODGE	„ 11,000	do.
JESMOND VILLA	„ 9,000	do.
OAKOVER and COTTAGE	„ 10,500	do.
STAFFORD HOUSE	„ 11,000	do.
CHEENA HOUSE	„ 11,000	do.
CHEENA HALL	„ 9,000	do.
CHEENA PARK	„ 15,000	do.
EXTRA LAND on CHEENA ESTATE	„ 8,000	do.
EXTRA LAND on AYAH PATTA ESTATE	3,500	do.

The Kaladoongee Estate, at the foot of the Naini Tal Hills, comprises Two Large Pucca Houses and a number of Out-Offices, Stabling, &c., with a large garden and water running through it. The Estate is well adapted for a Hotel or a Winter Residence and can be viewed by applying to the MOONSHEE in charge. Price Rs. 10,000. For further particulars, &c., apply to

T. MURRAY & Co.,

Proprietors Mayo Hotel, Naini Tal.

Mayo Hotel, Naini Tal, 10th March 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

NO PERFORMANCE. TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 22ND MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,

THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,

AND

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED

VERDI'S OPERA

IL TROVATORE,

IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

MANRICO .....Mr. H. Vernon.
COUNT DI LUNA ..... „ A. Prudpto-.
FERRANDO ..... „ J. Rollings.
RUIZ ..... „ G. Fendon.
AZUCENA .....Mrs. H. Vernon
LEONORA .....Miss Elcia May.

SOLDIERS, GYPSIES, &c,

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

WILL PERFORM

HOME, SWEET HOME .....Thalberg.

And between the Second and Third Acts

LLANBERIS .....Ronville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 4 | Stalls .....Rs. 3
Gallery ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... „ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10

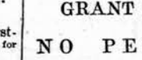
Doors open at 8-30 ; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY !

BOMBAY TO HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE First Class Steamer MINERVA, 1,589 Tons Gross Register, Captain Blacklaw, will sail 10th April, Very superior accommodation for Six First Class Passengers.

FARE—Rs. 400, without Wines. Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co. Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TUSCANY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are required to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO by S.S. VORTIGERN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and that she will discharge in the Sassoon Dock. Consignees are REQUESTED to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to our Office for inspection and signature.

No Claim for Damage or Short Delivery will be paid unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

GADDUM & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners S.S. Vortigern.

Bombay, 20th March 1877.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. TRINACRIA.

PASSENGERS per above steamer are requested to be on board not later than 3-30 P. M. THIS AFTERNOON, as the steamer will sail at 4 o'clock punctually.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 12 Noon for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 21st March 1877. Agents.

TO BE LET, "BUNDSIDE," "SUNNYSIDE," and "MARY LODGE," at MATHERAN. Rent for the season, Rs. 250, 350 and 450 respectively. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Humseum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a completely furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill for two months only. As for Rent and other particulars apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,

No. 28, Meadow Street. House Agent,

HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 727 of 1873.

HURRY BHANJEE and others .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MOWJEE MEGJEE and others .....Defendants.

With reference to the Advertisement appearing in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 14th instant in the above suit, notifying the sale by the Commissioner of the property therein described, Notice is hereby given, that the Defendants or any of them have no Right, Title and Interest whatsoever in the said property, and that the said property belongs to me and stands so in my name in the Collector's books, and that the purchaser will buy the same at his risk.

The O mark of FOOLBAI.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Surat City Municipality, Salary Rs. 350 per mensem, with periodical increase up to Rs. 500. A fair knowledge of Engineering is indispensable. He will be required to give his whole time to the duties and to furnish Security. No person not having a competent knowledge of the Native language need apply. Applications with certificates and full information as to previous employment, to be addressed to the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality, Surat.

Applications will be received up to 31st instant.

C. R. HEYNE,

Acting Secretary Surat City Municipality.

Surat City Municipality's Office, 19th March 1877.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

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TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN. | FOR LADIES.

In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300. | In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 115 to Rs. 400.

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Sizes 16, 20 and 24 inches.

From 22-8 to Rs. 48.

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is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre and has a separate Tray for linen.

in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
27	by 15	by 12	and 24	by 15	by 12

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OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas. From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25. | In Morocco and Russia. From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

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WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

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IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO LEATHER,

Well finished and lined with SILK or CALF.

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FOR THE SALE OF THEIR CELEBRATED LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

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MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue		Rs. 15	0
Do. do.	Scotch Constitution, Red	„ 16	0
Leather Cases for	do.	„ 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash		„ 30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash		„ 33	0
Leather Case for	do.	„ 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

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For the Hot Weather.

PRICE LIST.

STILL HOCKS.

	Rs. a.
RIESLING .....Per Doz.	Qts. 15 0
BODENHEIMER ..... „	Qts. 16 0
D ..... „	Pts. 9 0
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Do. ..... „	Pts. 10 0
NIERSTEINER ..... „	Qts. 20 0
Do. ..... „	Pts. 11 0
RUDESHEIMER ..... „	Qts. 22 0
Do. ..... „	Pts. 12 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH ..... „	Qts. 28 0
Do. ..... „	Pts. 15 0
HOCHHEIMER ..... „	Pts. 17 0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

Lay the bottles on their sides, that the wine may cover the corks.

For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass and very few can equal,

GERMAN WINES.

SHERRIES.

From *BUTLER and SONS.*

Highly Recommended,

Green Seal, Pale, Dry Superior .....Per Doz.	25 0
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine, „	33 0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.

CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine...Per Doz.	Qts. 11 8
Ditto ditto ... „	Pts. 6 0
PAUILLAC, superior quality..... „	Qts. 13 8
Ditto ditto ..... „	Pts. 7 0
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine..... „	Pts. 10 0
Ditto ditto ..... „	Qts. 20 0
St. JULIEN, ditto Superior. „	Pts. 12 0
Ditto ditto „ .. „	Pts. 12 0

J. NEUBERG, SOLE IMPORTER IN BOMBAY OF TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED WINES.

BURGUNDY.

SAUTERNES ... .Per Doz.	Qts. 18 0
BEAUNE ..... „	Qts. 22 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.

OFNER .....Per Doz.	Qts. 16 0

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE .....Pts Doz.	Qts.	30 0
Do. do. NONPAREIL „	Qts.	38 0
Do. do. do. „	Pts.	20 0
CHAMPAGNE, Dry ..... „	Qts.	30 0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

Memo.—To preserve the effervescing quality of Sparkling Wines, it is indispensable that the bottles should be laid on their sides in a cool place.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

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Now Ready, Price Rs. 4-4.

SLEEPY SKETCHES!

OR,

HOW WE LIVE, AND HOW WE DO NOT LIVE, FROM BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Second Edition, 1877	7	0
The Country of Beloochistan, its Geography, Topography, Ethnology, and History ; by A. W. Hughes, F.R.G.S., &c. Illustrated	8	4
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Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, with Knightage, for 1877, in 1 vol.	14	8
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A Whits Pamphlet : Notes on the Indian Famine of 1877 ; by a Sojourner	1	4
The Parliamentary Companion, 1877	3	4
History of the Bengal Artillery ; by Major F. W. Stubbs, 2 vols., with Maps and Illustrations	22	0
Elliot's History of India, Vol. VII.—The Muhammadan Period	14	8
A General Dictionary of Geography, Descriptive, Physical, &c. &c., forming a complete Gazetteer of the World ; by A. Keith Johnston, new Edition 1877	29	0
Encyclopædia Britannica, Ninth Edition, Vols. I to V. ready	105	0
Tennyson's Works, New Library Edition. Vols. I and II. now ready..... each	7	8
The Elements of Field-Artillery, designed for the use of Infantry and Cavalry Officers ; by Captain Henry Knollys	5	4
Stormouth's Dictionary of English Inflected Words.	3	12
History Primers—Classical Geography ; by H. F. Tozer	0	12
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The Life of Mahomet from original sources ; by Sir William Muir, LL.D., New Edition. Abridged 1 vol.	9	12
The Large and Small Game of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces of India ; by Capt. J. H. Baldwin. Illustrated, small quarto, cloth	14	8
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Wendelbine : a story of Lancashire and Yorkshire ; by P. G. Hamerton ; new edition	4	4
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 20TH MARCH 1877.

Consols in London yesterday advanced from 96⅞ to 96¾ and French Rentes from 108½ to 108¾, and Reuter at the same time reports the Stock Markets as recovering and buoyant. This may be accepted as an indication of a decided belief in a pacific settlement of the Turkish difficulty, but as we have previously pointed out, we have seen so many of these temporary improvements, people will be slow to believe in a final arrangement until definite terms of peace have been signed, sealed and delivered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday morning opened with a hardening tendency owing probably to the more hopeful aspect of political affairs, and Reuter gives the tone at the close as steady at unchanged prices, sales 12,000 bales. From private telegrams, however, we learn that the state of the market in the evening was by no means what Reuter would have us believe. Influenced by unfavourable reports from Manchester, where increased depression has been caused by the drop in the Eastern Exchanges the better feeling observable in the morning received a decided check, and, notwithstanding expectations of continued short receipts at the American ports, the bear element still rules the market and looks like being able to further depress prices. In the long run the staple will probably assume a stronger position, but for the time being the uncertainty about our Exchange, and the enormous supplies in Liverpool, seems likely to be too much for the market.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅞ cents, but Futures are 3/16 lower, June shipment being now at 11 13/16 cents per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Twodays' Receipts.	7,000	9,000	12,000	11,000
Threedays' do.	11,000	17,000	21,000	16,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,663,000	.....	3,654,000	3,111,000

With the exception of a decline of 9d. in Feroszepore Rapeseed and 6d. per quarter in Calcutta, the London General Produce Markets yesterday were unchanged. We hear from private sources, however, that Bombay Linseed to arrive is 3d. per quarter lower.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 54d. per oz., thus confirming the reports we noticed yesterday. This quotation, however, is still behind the market as private telegrams now give 53½d per oz., or equivalent to Is. 8¼d. per rupee.

Sterling Exchange to-day, influenced by Silver and by news of a further heavy drop in Calcutta, has undergone another collapse, our quotations showing a fall of one per cent. Rates opened on the basis of Is. 8 9-16d. for demand Bank Bills with apparently a somewhat steadier feeling, and it seemed by no means unlikely that the decline was likely to receive a check for a time. Calcutta telegrams, however, quoting Is. 8¼d. for 6 months Bank Bills, the tendency was as weak as ever in the afternoon, and it is utterly impossible to form an idea of how far we are likely to go. The result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts may possibly exercise a steadying influence, although at the moment they seem likely to go at a very low figure, in which case the decline will be aggravated, and the competition between Exchange and Silver may carry the market downwards even more rapidly than was the case last season. This is the aspect things wear at the moment, a state of semi-panic having undoubtedly set in, but it must always be borne in mind that the faster we go down the nearer we are getting to a reaction, and looking to the undecided way in which Government have indicated their intentions respecting the new loans, it would be no matter for surprise if the Secretary of State suddenly put a limit to the Council drawings and decided to borrow a large amount in England. We say nothing as to the policy of such a course, but after our past experience of what the authorities sometime do, as, for instance, refusing 1s. 10d per rupee for their drafts a few weeks ago, it is a contingency not to be too lightly passed over. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand	... 1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	... 1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	... 1s. 8⅛ to 13-16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts have declined to par. In 60 days' sight we have not heard of any actual business, and the nominal quotation therefore is still 98½.

Government Paper is very depressed and prices are quite nominal. We call :—Fours, Rs. 97½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101.

The Share Market to-day has been fairly active and a considerable business has been done in Spinning and Weaving Companies at a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent, Nationals Re. 1 and Agras Rs. 3 per share higher. G. I. P. Railway stock has advanced to Rs. 275 per £20 owing to the drop in Exchange. Land Companies are unchanged, as also are Press Shares, with the exception of a recovery of Rs. 5 in Mofussils.

Cotton to-day opened firm with a fair enquiry which tailed off in the middle of the day, but revived again in the afternoon. Prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher in one or two descriptions, but, as a general rule, there is no alteration, the dulness in Liverpool yesterday having served to counterbalance the drop in Exchange. The receipts yesterday were 7,654 bales, making 25,016 bales for the three days. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready	Rs. 202	per Candy	f. p.
Good Ginns	,,	.....	189	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	.....	187	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	.....	187	,, ,,
Good Dholleras	April	.....	194	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	.....	190	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	.....	187	,, ,,

Freights are quiet and unaltered for steamers to Liverpool at £2-2-6, but by sailing vessels there is a fair enquiry and we quote £2 to £2-1-3 perton. For Trieste and Venice, as in fact all the Mediterranean ports, there is an active enquiry, and owing also to the decline in Exchange agents are asking higher rates, £2-15 being the quotation all round.

Piece Goods are as dull as ever and rates still tend in favour of buyers. Dealers are willing sellers, but the long looked for demand from upcountry shows no signs of setting in yet and only a small business is doing in consequence.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	110
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	675 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	685
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	615
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China.	80,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	200
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	109
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3/0	5 p. c.	275
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130 14/6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 19 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196 9/15	do.	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50	p.a*	1,669
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80	p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	200	p.a.	2,440
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..		70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100	p.a.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60	p.a*	1,130 xd.
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..		280
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10	p.a*	132½
Colaba S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.a*	975
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..		975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		650
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50	p.a*	1,565
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.a*	1,070
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80	p.a*	1,430
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40	p.a.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	..		800
Jeevraj Balioo Mills	750	1,000	all	45	p.a*	1,125
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	80	p.a*	1,220
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..		990
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil		1,080
Madras U. Spinning	428	1,000	all	80	p.a*	1,210 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	42½	..		42½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..		420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70	p.a*	1,400
Mararjee Spinning	1,345	1,000	all	80	p.a*	1,399
Managon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..		925
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..		945
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..		945
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..		950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..		390
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50	p.a*	863
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,345	1,000	all	..		1,160
Rasoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..		995
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50	p.a.	925
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125	p.a.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		940
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..		675

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	25	945
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	675
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½ p. ct	1,980
Bombay Gas Company	1,000	100	all	45 p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p. a.	725
Bunding and Shipping Co. of Karrachee, Ld.	500	500	500	36 p. a.	225
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,350	200	100	7½ p. ct	71
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,500	200	all	p. c.	465
Vargas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	200	all	p. ct	83

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Office of the "Englishman," Thursday Evening.

The tone of the market is slightly easier this week, though rates are unchanged. Money is undoubtedly not dearer, which is something to say after late appearances. The Bank of Bengal has not been again pressed on by the public, and this week's Statement justifies the rate of interest not having been raised last week. The changes are as under :—

Loans and Credits, Decreased	7¼ lakhs.
Bills Discounted, Decreased	1½
	9
Private Deposits, Decreased	½
Decrease in Public Demand	8½
Government Balances, Decreased	6¾
Difference	1¾ lakh.

But the cash balances have improved 4¾ lakhs, owing to a further decrease of 1½ lakh in the paper investments and changes in some of the minor items. The proportion of cash to liabilities, has, however, decreased to a fraction under 50 per cent.

Silver has declined about 1d. per oz. in London, but no explanation of the fall can be given here. No unforeseen supplies are known to have been placed on the market, and it is said the Americans are again buyers. Yesterday's issue of Council Bills felt the full effect of the fall, however, and the rate obtained for the usual allotment of 17½ lakhs was but fractionally over 1-9½, exchange here having in the meantime fallen to even below that level.

The anxiously looked for Budget was to-day placed before the Governor General's Council and the public; and the statement accompanying it must be considered as satisfactory as it could possibly be under existing circumstances, and a great improvement on the reticent and undecided ones of late years. Although not so definite as could have been wished, it is perhaps as definite as it could possibly be; and it certainly bore every mark of frankness and of a desire to inform the public as fully as possible of Government's intentions Sir John Strachey considered he had put the position in the worst light, and it is a relief to hear so; for public estimates of the cost of the famine were framed at a much higher figure than 5½ crores for the two years. He admitted that the present famine was likely to prove a much more serious affair than those which have preceded it in modern times; and if the cost of meeting it including remissions of revenue, does not exceed the amount named, it will be a most creditable feat to the Government which has the duty in hand.

As affecting the money market, the following are the salient points of the Budget. The deficit at the end of next financial year is estimated at 6½ crores; of this amount, should it not be reduced by improvement in the revenue (and of that only the very sanguine can entertain the hope) it is proposed to borrow 3½ crores in England, and 2½ crores here. Borrowing in England will, however, require the sanction of Parliament, previous borrowing powers being now exhausted, but as the issue of a loan here could not likely be effected unless on very onerous terms, it be pretty safely assumed that probably the entire amount will be issued in London. Government, however, reserves the right of issuing a portion in place jewy at the time seem desirable. Should the abovenamed proportion of the loan, and no more, be issued in London, the Secretary of State's drafts on India for the coming year will be for nearly 14 crores of rupees, or 26½ lakhs per week, and for the months of April and May it is decided that will be the amount offered. This is 9 lakhs per week more than has lately been offered, but 8½ lakhs less than was customary until quite lately, and is not likely to suffice for payment of the balance of trade to India, without being supplemented by silver. On the position of silver, therefore, the future of exchange will mainly depend, and on that important point absolutely nothing appears to be known. The Financial Member of Council admits his ignorance, and from his statement it may be gathered that the estimate of an average rate of 1-9½ for Council Bills during the coming year is little more than a rough guess. The Statement bristled with hopes of remission of taxation and of fiscal reforms in some good time coming; but nothing of the kind is granted at present, nor could it well have been expected. However, no new taxes of any importance are to be levied.

Exchange.

Sterling has fallen to a serious extent, and at one time looked very weak; but a steady recovery lately set in, which, however, has again been rather damped by the Budget Statement, and the prospective increase in Council drawings. Business for the Mails opened with flatness in rates, document bills selling at 1-9½ to 1-9¾, speedily further dropping to 1-9⅝; from that there was a recovery to 1-9¾, but since then business has again been done at 1-9 11/16. There has been little or no demand privately for credit bills, and that description of paper has gone mostly to Banks at about the same rates as documents. The demand for Bank remittances has also been very limited, and no business was reported until the rate for six months' bills looked somewhat weak at 1-9¾. From that rate up to 1-9 9/16 the mail's business has been arranged. After the Budget Statement, transactions again took place at 1-9¾, but late in the afternoon the Banks refused to go on selling; so the quotations for such bills must be considered quite nominal, as under, with perhaps the exception of telegraphic transfer.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-9¾ to 3/16
Bank Bills, on demand	1-9 3/16
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-9 5/16
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-9 7/16
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1-9 9/16 to ⅝
Document Bills, do.	1-9 11/16 to ⅝

France.—Rates are quite nominal, and may be called about f. 2-29 to f. 2-30 for six month's sight document bills.

Bombay.—A nominal quotation of 1-4 0 discount for sixty days' sight Bank Bills is all that can be given.

Madras.—Rates are stiff; 10 annas discount for demand, 1-2-0 to 1-4-0 for thirty days' sight, and 1-12.0 to 1-14-0 for sixty days' sight private paper.

China.—The rate for mercantile bills has declined to 223, at which, and 223½, some business has been done.

Stocks and Shares.

There has again been a great want of activity; but prices are well supported, and nothing is being unduly pressed on the market. On the contrary, the general feeling is rather favourable, and there is the expectation that more will be doing ere long. The following dividends have been declared :

Jokai Tea 10 per cent., making for the year 18 per cent.

Tukvar Tea 2½ per cent., making for the year 6½ per cent.

India General Steam 9 per cent, making for the year 15 per cent.

Government Securities have again tended downwards, great indisposition being shwn to get into stock until Government's Financial intentions should be disclosed. The following is the course of the market, for the week :—

4 per cents : 97-12, 14 ; 98; 97-12, 14, 14, 12, 8, 10, 8, 10, 12. 5½ per cents 101-4, 6, 4, 2, 4.

This afternoon the appearance is dull and prices cannot be quoted better than as under :—

4	per cents.	.. ..	97⅞
5½	,,	.. ..	101

East Indian Railway stock has been dealt in at 278.

Bank Shares have moved but slowly, Bengals, how ever generally bringing 700; but there has been business at 695 also. Nationals keep at 111 and 110, transactions at both figures.

Tea Shares are generally unchanged in price, but business seems to have a disposition to increase in bulk. Bengals have brought the improved price of 87, and Joksi 143 to 145. The other sales reported are at about previous currencies ;—Coochbeels 165, Eastern Cachar 130, Burkola 98, Central Cachar 165, Dehra Doon 84, Durrung 79, Tukvar 140, Phœnix 88, Chandypore 73¾, Dessai and Parbuttia 150, Kalacherra 110, Upper Assam 47. But the following show a decline :—Singrl 107, New Fallodhi 75, Majagram 117, Soom 95, Essta India 75.

Spinning Mill Shares have been rather flat, but the enquiry is again improving. Barnagore have been taken at 75, Budge-Budge at 82½, to 83½ Howra at 86 and 86, Calcutta Jute ot 78, Asiatic at 20. The cotton concerns remain very strong: sales of Goosery at 230 exdividend, Bowresh at 96 to 95, Dunbar at 80 to 81.

Coal Shares continue exceedingly flat; Equitable have been let go at 125, and Ranegunge at 40.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam mark a transaction at 960, Watson's Press business at from 65 to 63, and Ramkistopore Press at 65.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

The s. s. Juan, 1,019 tons, Captain J. Slack, sailed yesterday for Saigon, in ballast.

The ship Dilawar, 1,217 tons, Captain J. Dice, will sail to-day for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

The s. s. W. H. Atkinson, 873 tons, Captain G. Harland, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Good Hope, 1,018 tons, Captain Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne, with a cargo of 1,632 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

Messrs. Rubrattino and Co.'s s. s. Persia, 1,015 tons, Captain G. Merello, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Genoa (February 27th), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, in ballast.

The P. and O. Cos. s. s. Lombardy 1,726 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with the China Mails 169½ chests opium general cargo and Mr. John Watson as a passenger.

The P. and O. Co. s. s. Zambesi, Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the China Mails, general cargo and the following passengers—From Hongkong.—W. A. Surdarkhan and Mr. E. Mahomed. From Galle.—Mr. H. A. Shedding, and servant, Mr. M. R. Thomas and one native.

The s. s. Vortigern, 876 tons, Captain C. W. Reid, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (February 16th), via Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—100 bales twist, 286 bales piece goods, 20 cases thread, 250 cases brandy, 197 tons coals, 4 cases chimney, 26 cases glassware, 38 cases earthenware, 13 cases varnish, 59 cases soap, 21 cases tin plates, 8 cases color and paints, 106 bundles and 1295 bars iron, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

The s. s. Tuscany, 1,063 tons, Captain G. F. Green, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (February 12th), via Glasgow, Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—660 packages piece goods, 213 bales twist, 117 kegs nails, 595 cases wine and spirit, 100 casks beer, 25 cases spirits, 28 bales paper, 200 boxes soap, 48 bars and 1,312 bundles iron, 500 cases tin plates, 57 cases glassware 10 cases earthenware, 19 packages color and paints, 100 drums oil, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Hindostan—West Coast—Karrachee.

INTENDED ALTERATION IN MANORA POINT LIGHT-HOUSE.

The Harbour Authorities at Kurrachee have notified the following intended alteration to be made in the light-houses at Manora Point.

As early as practicable after the 1st July 1877, the present light will be replaced by a *revolving* dioptric white light of the first order, elevated 150 feet above the sea-level, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 20 miles.

The light tower, 52 feet high, adjoining the south-west bastion of Manora Fort, will be round, and built of white stone.

Position :—Lat. 24° 47' 51" N. Long, 66° 58' 15" E.

Further particulars and notice will be given of the date of the exhibition of the light.

John Henry Ellis, Staff Comdr., R. N.,
Deputy Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, the 16th March 1877.

By Order,
G. H. M. Batten,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts : Kurrachee Harbour, No. 40 ; Indus Tidal Channels from Manora Point to Kahia River, No. 41 ; Sindh and Kutch Coast, No 42 ; Masket to Kurrachee, No. 38 ; Kurrachee to Virgoria, No. 826 ; and Indian Ocean, Northern portion No. 748b ; also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, East Indies, &c ; the West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 237 ; the Supplement to the Persian Gulf Pilot, page 24 ; the Indian Marine Survey Light List, 1877, No. 10 ; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 309 and 334.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Persia (s)	Werello	Genoa, Feb 27.
	Tuscany (s)	Green	Liverpool, Feb 12.
	Vortigern (s)	Reid	Liverpool, Feb 16.
20	Good Hope (s)	Johnson	Tyne.
	Zambesi (s)	Symons	Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Akola (s)	William	K. Coast & Kurrachee
	W. H. Atkinson	Harland	Colombo.
	Jusn (s)	Slack	Saigon.
	Lombardy (s)	Hall	China, &c.

The ship Dilawar, Dice, Amsterdam, to obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Emma Lawson, for Trieste, &c.
Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer J C Stevenson, to London.
Steamer Persia, to Genoa &c.
Steamer Bengal, to Marseilles.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 17 Arabia (s) ..... Bombay and S. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 17 Asgusten .... Pondicherry.
Khimjee Oodowjee .... Rangoon.
Africa (s) .... Bombay.
18 Arabia (s) .... Calcutta.
Ophir .... Bassein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Arabia.—From Colombo—Mr R J Shooker, From Pondicherry—Mr J Finladi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 20.

From Liverpool.

Mangrave s—11 bales wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 101 kegs iron nails, Hassam Lallmeer.
Nellie Martin s—2 casks paint of sort, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Stathleven s—11 cases champagne, 6 cases claret, and 5 cases sherry, Eduljee Dinshawjee Colahwalla and Co.
Macedonia s—3 packages beef and 74 barrels pork, Edward Bates and Co.

From London.

Mirzapore s—61 casks paints, Heptools Shaik Adom and Co ; 3 cases plate glass, Darashaw Cursetjee.
Nellie Martin s—10 boxes tincture of myrabolams, Ebram Peerkhan.
Tythmus, 50 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee ; 30 cases oilmanstore, Abdul Curim Hyderbhoy ; 40 packages varnish, Abdool Hossein Hadjee Ismail and Co ; 5 packages earthenware, Moosa Eleb ; 6 casks stationery, Shroffally Moosbhoy ; 25 barrels pitch and 45 packages tar, Currimjee Moosjee.
J Stevenson s—6 casks soft soap, Cursetjee Rogneejee ; 23 cases whiskey, D D Shah. 254 boxes oilmanstore, Jooma Sacoor ; 25 casks disenfecting powder, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

From Glasgow.

Trinacria s—50 cases rum and 50 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—30 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 20.

For Liverpool.

Appelles—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 30 bales wool, Pragjee Luckmedas ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Alderton—500 bales cotton, Nurree Kessowjee and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Madhowjee Jetha ; 150 cwts coir yarn, Veershund Heerjee.
County of Caithness—200 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 1841 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
Renown—22 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Venchand Jogadasa ; 100 bales cotton, Gowrjee Mowjee and Co.
Rimalda—125 cwts coir yarn, Hirjeey Dhurumsey ; 1,092 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Caradoc—525 bales cotton, Nurree Kessowjee and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Lallchu d Ramdyall.
Standard s—500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers : 348 cwts gall, Nowrey Merjee ; 19 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 48 bales hemp, Backaram Khetsey ; 232 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 32 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 750 bales cotton Wallace and Co.
Nellie Martin s—150 bales cotton, Goculdass Callianjee ; 200 bales cotton, Hoosoop and Co ; 30 cwts bones, Kuzubally Allyreza ; 120 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedas ; 40 bales hemp, Dayal Jairas.

For London.

G. C. Stevenson s—36.0 0 cwts, rapeseed. Finlay, Scott and Co.
Monmouth s—4 cases fishmaws, Hirjee Esse ; 7 cases fishmaws, Goolamhosen Parpia ; 125 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Latiff ; 9 bales hides, and 1 bale skins, P. Eduljee ; 4 bales hides Chand Mahomedally ; 11 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nessey ; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co ; 123 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed ; 9 bales hides, Abdoola Hassum ; 43 cases gum, Moolchund Motichund.
Burmese s—281 cases iron ore, 65 bags lime stone, and 500 bags cools, W. Nicol and Co.

For Havre.

Centennial, s—1,030 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Raphael, s—5 0 bales cotton. Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Mongolia, s—125 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Stornoway, s—100 bales cotton, H Clarens and Co.
Minerva s—1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Falmouth.

Clydesdale, s—403 cwts B horns, George Lockart and Co.
Professor Mohrs—1,700 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.

For U. Kingdom.

Cape Comorin, 1,464 cwts linseed, Relli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Bengal s,—80 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers
Perein s—7,312 cwts gingelly seed, Relli Brothers

For Genoa.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,917 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Trieste.

Emman Lawson s—500 bales cotton, Gaddun and Co ; 162 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Castore s—230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Venice.

Castore s—50 bales, cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 5 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—1 box real pearls, Essoofally and Essabhoy ; 32 chests opium, Hurnoram Manockram ; 24 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 4 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 27 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 12 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass ; 13 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 40 chests opium, A Habibbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Lombardy s—15 chests opium, Jokeram Jusraz ; 12 chests opium Sumruthroy ; Khetseedas ; 27½ chests opium, Sreeram Sreedutram ; 9 chests opium. Goolraz Seengany ; 4½ chests, opium, Gungaz Chajooram ; 9 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 4½ chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeenaran ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 20 chests opium, Ebram Noordin, and Co ; 17½ chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 18.

Lamb, Insp Vety Surg, Bombay Vety Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

March 19.

Moore, Col, Bombay 9th Regt N I, to appear before a Medl Board, from Baroda.
Evans, Col, Bengal R A, on Medl Board, from Meerut.

March 20.

Gillard, Quarter-Master, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—March 20.

Lane, Lieut, Bengal R A, to rejoin, to Nowgong.
Purdy, Lieut, Bengal R H A, to join, to Cambelpore.
Davis, Vet. Surg, Bengal A M D, to join, to Moollan.
Jopp, Sub Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Secunderabad.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 17.)

Surgn B Evers, Civil Surgn of Bhandara, received charge of the Bhandara Jail, from Syed Hussan Ali, Extra Asst Comsr and Civil medical charge of the Station, from 2nd class Hospital Asst Baldeo Ramsingh, on the 8th inst afternoon.

Lt Col H F Newmarch, Depy Comsr, received charge of the Balaghat Dist, from Capt M M Bowie, Depy Comsr, on the 8th inst, before noon.

Surgn Maj J Law, Supt, Central Jail, Nagpur, made over charge of his office to Surgn Maj J Barter, on the 9th inst afternoon.

Ram Rao Rajeshwar, Naib Tahsildar of Ramtek, appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of Burhah in the Balaghat Dist, received charge of the Burha Tahsil, from Ras Bahari Lal, Naib Tahsildar, on the 5th February.

Mr F E Coles, appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Bhandara, received charge of the Bhandara Dist Police from Mr G J Noble, Dist Supdt on the 12th inst afternoon.

Seventy nine days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr J W Neill, c s, Offg Secy to the Chief Comsr, Central Provinces, from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J W Chisholm, Inspr Genl of Police and Jails, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Chief Comsr during the absence on leave of Mr Neill or until further orders.

Lt-Col E M Playfair, Depy Comsr Nimar, is appointed to officiate as Inspr to Central Provinces Police and Jails, vice Mr Chisholm.

Capt J A Temple, Judge of Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr of Nimar, vice Lt-Col Playfair.

Capt T W Hogg Offg Cant Mag, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate at Judge, Small Cause Court Jubbulpore, in addition to his other duties.

Under Sec 37, of Act X of 1872, the Chief Comsr is pleased to appoint Dori Lall Offg Tahsildar of Narsinghpur, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in that Dist.

Public Works Department.

Mr S G Carter, Clerk 2nd grade, attached to the Office of Examiner, P W Accounts, Central Provinces, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th inst.

Sergt G Brady, Supervisor 2nd grade, is transferred from the Eastern to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st Feb 1877.

Sergt G Brady, Supervisor 2nd grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, is granted 12 months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, vide Govt of India, Mily Dept, No 139, dated 3rd Feb 1877.

Sergt Brady is also granted 30 days' preparatory leave, with effect from the date he may current, to enable him to proceed to Bombay prior to embarking on above furlough.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 12th March 1877.

The C-in C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff—Jhansi—Capt (Loc-l Maj) A G Wynen, 30th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Hare, who vacates on proceeding on furlough.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Lt C M Fitzgerald, 11th Foot, Wing Officer, on probation, 5th N I, to be Offg Sqdn Officer, on probation.

1st Native Infantry—Capt G R Grylls, (on furlough) to retain the appointment of Qr Mr, on completion of his five years' tenure of office, with effect from the 5th March 1877.

14th Native Infantry—Maj R A Wauchope, (on furlough) Wing Comdr 42nd N I, to be Wing Comdr and 2nd in Command, vice Woolgate, deceased.

16th Native Infantry—Capt A B Clare, to retain the appointment of Adjt, on completion of his five years' tenure of office, with effect from the 26th Jan 1877.

26th Native Infantry—Lt E M Nedham), 62nd Foot, Offg Wing Officer, on probation 11th N I, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Wingate, appointed to the 24th N I.

42nd Native Infantry—Maj A D Butter, S C, to be Wing Comdr, vice Wauchope appointed to the 14th N I.

Local rank is assigned in the undermentioned officer :—

2nd Battalion 18th Regiment—Capt C E Layard to be Maj from the 8th July 1876.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty at convalescent depots, during the ensuing hot season :—

Mussree—Surgn B B Connolly.
Dalhousie—Surgn Maj F Howard, M D.
Kasauli—Surgn J F Supple.
Landour—Surgn Maj W H Jamieson, M D.
Naini Tal—Surgn J D Cumming.

The undermentioned officer has been declared by the Civil and Military Examination Committee, held at Bombay on the 19th Feb 1877, to have passed the High Proficiency test in Persian :—

Lt A C L'Estrange, Adjt 8th Inft'y. Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostani on 6th March 1877 :—

2-22-d Regiment—Privates John Burcham, Patrick Connors, and J Roberts.

65th Regiment—Lt H D Gerrard.

86th Regiment—Private J Martin.

Barrack Dept—Sergt Arthur C Walker.

The following order is confirmed :—

6th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 27th Feb 1877, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from furlough of Col W J P Barl

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIAN PROTOCOL.

LONDON, 19TH MARCH, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Derby in reply to a question said that Count Schouvaloff had to-day presented the reply which he had received from his Government with reference to the amendments introduced by England into the Russian Protocol. Russia in her reply proposes to make further alterations in the amended Protocol, and these are now under the consideration of the Cabinet.

SIR HENRY ELLIOT.

Sir Henry Elliot does not return to Constantinople until he has taken further rest. Meanwhile a temporary substitute will be deputed to perform the duties of British Ambassador at the Porte.

THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Chinese Embassy now in London, replying to a deputation of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic which waited on him to day, said that China was anxious to abolish the trade, but that it was impossible for her to do so unless other countries, besides England, co-operated.

OPENING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19TH MARCH.

The Turkish Parliament was opened to-day. The speech from the Throne admits that the gradual decline of the Ottoman Empire is owing to the disregard of justice and the want of respect to the laws. The heavy armaments, it states, have exhausted the treasury, and the reduction in the interest on Turkish stock has injured the country's credit. It is now proposed to offer to creditors solid guarantees. The speech dwells on the reforms which are promised and trusts that the issue of the negotiations going on with Montenegro may be peaceful.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS BY TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20TH MARCH.

Warlike preparations are being made at Erzeroum Kars and Batoun by the Turks, who have also placed strong garrisons all along the Russian frontier.

Vengeful fighting has been renewed in Bosnia.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS.

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

General Sir W. W. Knollys has been appointed Usher of the Black Rod and is succeeded by General Probyn as Comptroller and Treasurer of the Prince of Wales' Household.

The Corvette Danae sailed from Portsmouth to-day for Bombay to join the East India Squadron.

OBITUARY.—Admiral Sir E. Belcher, K.C.B.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, 19TH MARCH.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Java, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed hence to-day for London.

ADEN, 20TH MARCH.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Assyria, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, 19TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3/16d.
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	108⅝
Bar Silver	54
Arrival—Yeddo.	

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20TH MARCH, 8-50 A. M.

French steamer Irrawaddy, from Aden, arrived.

LINE REPORTS.—20TH MARCH.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market declining.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 7.16d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	Is. 8 2d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	Is. 8 2d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	Is. 8 2d. to 13-16d.	,,
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-7-6 each.	

MR. SHAW, the well-known traveller and sportsman, is now in Lahore, preparing for a journey as far as Kashgar.

IN exercise of the powers vested in him by section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix the value of raw silk the produce of the tasar or other wild worm, when such silk is imported from China, at Rs. 4 per lb.

A WEEKLY paper entitled *Once a Week*, to appear every Saturday, is to be started in Madras on the 7th of next month. It is to contain notices of passing events, articles on scientific subjects treated in a popular manner, papers for Sunday reading, tales, original and select, correspondence, &c. and the subscription is to be six annas.

THE Mahomedan Community of Bangalore received permission from the Chief Commissioner to hold a durbar at Government House on Saturday morning last for the purpose of presenting their congratulatory address to Her Majesty, the Empress of India, which will be submitted to the proper quarter through the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

THE *Pioneer* is glad to learn that Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, C. S., succeeds to the office of Commissioner of Agra, vice the Hon. R. Drummond, who leaves the country on leave. Mr. Pollock's long and efficient administration of Agra as Magistrate in the palmy days of the old capital, affords a pretty sure augury of his success in the higher appointment.

MR. ROSS JOHNSTONE, formerly of the Calcutta Bar, and now a member of the Cape Legislative Council, who lately visited Madras with the object of making arrangements for Indian coolie emigration to that colony, is, the *Englishman* says, about to fulfil a similar mission in Calcutta. There is a great demand for labour at the Cape, and it is not unlikely that emigration thither would become extensive, if once started.

WE learn from the *Sydney Morning Herald* that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated to the Governor that two military engineers —Colonel Laffan, the commanding engineer of Gibraltar, and Lieutenant-Colonel Scratchley, director of works at the Woolwich Arsenal—will visit the colonies shortly for the purpose of advising on their military defences. The Government intend to bring in, during the present session, a bill to provide for the better organization of the military forces of the colony.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the Afreedees of the Kohat Pass have submitted to Government and have consented to any terms Captain Cavagnari may choose to dictate, and adds;—We congratulate the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat upon his diplomatic victory. Although it is probable that this satisfactory settlement of affairs is due chiefly to the extensive military preparations which were being organized, yet it needed considerable skill to work matters to a peaceful end.

THE *Sydney Morning Herald*, of February 17, publishes the following news:—"Sir William Gregory, the late Governor of Ceylon, is at present in Tasmania. His Excellency has been the guest of Sir George Bowen, at Government House, Melbourne. During last week Sir William made a tour through some of the country districts of the neighbouring colony, and with Sir George Bowen spent a few days at Ercildoun, the estate of Sir Samuel Wilson, and afterwards proceeded to Woodlands, in the vicinity of Ararat, the residence of Mr. John Wilson. They left for Tasmania on the 12th instant, and will return to Melbourne on Monday."

THE following financial despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 38, dated the 8th February 1877, is published for general information:—"I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, for the year 1877-78, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and nine pence halfpenny (1s. 9½d.) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable."

As bishops are [prominent and interesting subjects just now, we quote the following in reference to a Colonial Bishop from the *Sydney Morning Herald*:—"The successor of Bishop Tuffnell, in the diocese of Brisbbane, Dr. Hale, has resigned his Bishopric; giving as his reasons for so doing the lack of support rendered to the Church Fund, and the apathy of the laity generally. At the request of the Metropolitan, Dr. Hale has consented to retain his position for twelve months, and in the meantime Bishop Barker has addressed a circular letter to the clergy and laity of the Church of England in Queensland, in reference to the resignation of the Bishop."

THE last number of the *Indian Charivari* is rather a good one. The album portrait is of Major-General Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C. "A gallant warrior, as the bronze cross on his breast and the armless left sleeve of his coat show, a keen sportsman, and a genial companion, there are few more popular men to be found throughout the length and breadth of India than, as he is universally called, 'Sam Browne,'" *Buck* says of him. The cartoon introduces us to the shades of Clive and Warren Hastings; and a less illustrious ghost enlivens another page. We note that the *Charivari* thinks early piety a pleasant thing to see, and is gratified to find that "our contemporary, the *Leader*, though so young, is so good."

MANY people, we believe, think, that to attain to a high development in musical art needs no great application nor the possession of more than the average faculties; but this misapprehension may be corrected by an eminent musical writer, who says that "not only is *ars longa, vita brevis*, but art is becoming every day longer and life shorter. The musical art in the present profound stage of its development (and the case of pianoforte playing, perhaps, more than any other branch of it), makes such demands on the artist, that the student must take heed not to waste any time; and, seeing what a long and difficult journey lies before him, look out for short cuts and safe crossings."

THE English team of cricketers were a month ago in New Zealand, where they have, so to speak, carried all before them. They have played matches in Auckland, Wellington, and Taranaki, beating their opponents in one innings at each place. The Sydney paper says, it is expected they will play another match in Sydney on their return, and probably their last contest will take place in Melbourne. The visit of the English team has been so much a financial success, that we may now look forward to periodical matches between Australia and England. Although there can be no question as to the strength of the present team in bowling, the general impression is that it is not equal all round to Grace's lot. This is the first time a strictly professional team has visited Australia, and without in any way reflecting upon its members, we think it is very palpably a mistake in organization—a mixed team of gentlemen and players gives more spirit to a contest; there is certainly more speculation with the players than the "honour and glory" of victory.

THE *Madras Times* reports the following railway accident:—"On the night of the 14th instant, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a collision occurred on the North-West Line of Railway between the Goonducul and Veerapoor stations. It would appear that the 3 P. M. special goods-train from Raichoore to Bellary, of that date, parted itself, viz, the engine and the tender, with wagons broke away from the brake van and four goods wagons in consequence of the centre chain snapping. The driver of the special was ignorant of the fact, and proceeded at his usual speed of 15 miles an hour till he got into Bellary where he found out that he left the guard and few wagons on some portion of the line. The 9-40 P. M. special from Ghooty to Bellary, which was following closely on the 3 P.M. special, ran into the brake-van and four wagons of this train, smashing them into atoms. No lives, fortunately, were lost. The driver and fireman of the 9-40 P. M. special, observing danger, did all they possibly could to avert a collision, and then jumped off the engine. The guard of the 3 P. M. special was out of his van doing all he possibly could to protect his wagons with danger lights, and trying to account for the disappearance of the engine of his train with a portion of the wagons. The engine of the 9-40 P. M. special was slightly damaged by the collision."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 15th March, that in Madras showers are reported from Malabar (above 1·5 inch), Kurnool, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly; the numbers on relief works are 657,465; there is a decrease of 19,600 in Bellary, 3,000 in Karnool, 2,700 in North Arcot, and 1,800 in Chingleput; an increase of 9,500 in Nellore, 4,600 in Salem, and 2,000 in Coimbatore; net decrease 9,805. No rain has fallen in Bombay, and there is no other change. From Mysore no rain is reported: about 69,000 people are employed on relief works and works under public works supervision. A little rain has fallen in six districts of the Central Provinces; the prospects of the harvest are generally good. In Berar the harvest has been reaped, and land is being prepared for the next crop. There have been thunderstorms with hail in Rajpootana and Central India: prospects are very good. Showers and hail are reported from several districts of Bengal: no material damage has been done; the yield of the rabi crops is fair. Slight rain has fallen in Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhund in the North-Western Provinces; prospects are good. In Oudh also there have been showers. In the Punjab rain is reported from Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Rawul Pindee; prospects are favourable. Rain has fallen in Assam, but more is wanted in Sylhet.

SIR R. TEMPLE has reviewed the objections advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, Dr. Cornish, to reduce the scale of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in that Presidency. In a despatch, dated 16th March, to the Secretary of State for India the Government of India remark in reference to Sir R. Temple's review as follows:—

The gist of Sir Richard Temple's remarks is, that the present rate of wages appears, so far as experience goes, to be sufficient to maintain in health people employed on the very light work which is enforced on relief works in the Madras Presidency, and provides as much food as the labouring poor in rural localities get in ordinary times; that it is not possible to determine *a priori* on scientific data what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to the relief works; that the effect of the present rates should be tested by careful practical examination of the people themselves; and that if it should appear that there is a change for the worse in their physical condition, the rates should be raised but not otherwise, and that wherever really hard labour is exacted, a higher rate of wages should be given. This is practically what is now being done in the Bombay Presidency. Sir Richard Temple has, within the last few days, had a personal conference on this subject with the Government of Madras; and from a telegram from His Grace the Governor which reached us on the 14th instant, we learn that "the Governor in Council having considered various reports" (from district officers) "has decided to differ the consideration of the general adequacy of the scale for further report; the special attention of officers being directed to securing that labourers receive full benefit of allowances and to scrutinizing all cases of apparent weakness before being relieved from test work, and weakly persons being formed into special gangs with special nourishment where necessary."

THE following are the latest telegrams sent by Sir R. Temple to the Government of India. They briefly but clearly express the action of Government and the movements of Sir Richard —

Telegram, dated 15th March.

"I proceed for few days to Bombay Presidency. Throughout Madras Presidency the relief works are now fully controlled and carefully restricted to dimensions of actual distress. Much credit due to local officers of districts. The organization of charitable relief not equally successful, but further efforts being put forth. Destitute people often unwilling to resort to relief camps. Some casual deaths near Madras itself still happen, chiefly owing to insufficiency of measures in three large Zemindaries. Remedy being applied. Reduced wages still being tried. Spring crops good in many parts of distressed districts; prices somewhat stiffening. Condition of people good generally, but cholera breaks out temporarily in many places. Large accumulation of grain at Madras well housed. Anxiety about railway arrangement on Madras and Bombay lines. Still hope that these two lines will supply the large and active demands of inland grain trade. Markets continue well supplied."

Telegram, dated 16th March.

"In continuation of yesterday's telegram for mail. It was ordered a month ago throughout Madras Presidency, that if any children below seven years of age, sent to persons employed on relief works, cannot be supported, they shall receive special relief. This is being carried out with my full concurrence. Children above seven have from beginning received relief wages. It has also been ordered, with my full concurrence, that if any relief labourer shall be found to suffer physically from reduced wages, he shall receive special allowance, or else be put to light work. Have complete evidence that most of the large gangs are standing the reduced wage without suffering. Whether they can bear it, as the season advances, remains to be seen. Having inspected in the presence of many officers about one hundred and thirty thousand relief labourers in scattered gangs throughout Madras Presidency, I have reason to believe the physical condition of these people to be generally good. I picked out in every gang every person who seemed below par, and suggested special measures regarding each individual."

THE *Leader*:—"The *Pioneer* takes a very sensible view of the farce enacted at Government House on Thursday. The idea of a public debate by the Legislative Council over a Budget Statement is simply ridiculous. Of all the egregious shams in connection with the administration of this country there is none greater than the semblance of parliamentary institutions. A measure agreed upon by the Viceroy in Council must inevitably become the law of the land for the time being. What sort of opposition is to be expected from the non-official members of the outer circle, unpractised in debate and averse from incurring the responsibility of thwarting the long considered policy of the Executive Government? Under what conceivable circumstances is it likely that the Finance Minister would modify his Budget in deference to the arguments of the supplementary members of the Legislative Council? Is it not the case that printed copies of the annual statement are in the hands of the conductors of the daily journals, it may be, hours before a word has been publicly enunciated? There is want of dignity and loss of power in playing at make-believe. A strong Government can afford to be honest in all its doings. As for the allegation that Lord Northbrook's marked preference for publication in the *Gazette* arose from a desire to shirk criticism, the notion is preposterous. In the first place, it is upon the statement as printed, and not as orally delivered, that the comments of the press are invariably founded. And secondly, as our contemporary has pointed out, Lord Northbrook could hardly have entertained much apprehension on the score of his famine policy, seeing that the famine had neither begun nor shown any symptoms of beginning. A Budget speech is a pure waste of public time—a pretence and nothing more."

THE Report on the Trade Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1875-76 has just been issued. The figures given and the statements made are, as usual with these reports of Punjab trade, not reliable. Much difficulty exists in ascertaining what the extent of the trade of the Punjab really is; and the report now before us notices chiefly the errors in previous reports and contains the revised estimates which have consequently been made—a process which may eventually lead to more correct knowledge on the subject but which at present is more confusing than instructive. The general result tends, however, to show that the trade of the Punjab is not increasing very rapidly. The trade with Cabul, Cashmere, Yarkand, and similarly situated places, has decreased. With Ladakh there is a small increase, but with Cashmere there has been a reduction of 60,000 maunds in weight and Rs. 5,36,000 in value. The Cabul trade has fallen from 3,84,014 maunds in 1874-75, valued at Rs. 61,08,795 to 2,64,830 maunds in 1875-76, but, strangely enough, the value of this trade in 1875-76 is put down at Rs. 81,66,555, a proof of the small importance of the returns of the trade which the Government issues. No explanation is offered of this difference except the following:—"The valuation of European cotton cloth is much higher than last year; the average value according to this year's returns is Rs. 273 per maund, against Rs. 86 per maund last year. This large increase has not been explained and further enquiry will be made." It is needless to refer to this report at greater length after this admission. We may add that an excellent skeleton map of the Punjab accompanies the Report; it also includes the surrounding countries, giving an outline of Siwestan Cabul, Bokhara, and Cashmere.

THE *Englishman* makes the following remarks in an article on the first annual report which Dr. Payne has submitted regarding the health of Calcutta:—

Our notice of it would be incomplete if we passed without mention the striking facts adduced in connection with the mortality of the several races composing the population of Calcutta, and in which, unfortunately, information the very erroneous beliefs have hitherto been based. The comparison, moreover, removes all doubt on a very essential point—namely, the preventable character of the diseases which lead to high mortality among the native and immigrant.

It will certainly surprise many of our readers to learn that Europeans in Calcutta under ordinary circumstances incur less risk than they do in England; that the inevitable wastage of life is very small even when compared with that of European towns; and that Bengalis in Calcutta enjoy a degree of vitality here greater than that of the most favoured places in the West. The proof of these statements, however, seems quite complete. Various considerations are presented themselves to every thinking person as independent reasons for a low death rate; but they are one and all disposed of by the Health Officer, who adduces counter-considerations to show that the exceptional circumstances of European life are not antecedently favourable to Calcutta. That the English population does not include persons of advanced ages, at which the death-rate is high elsewhere, is met by the fact that the much larger groups at the ages of smallest mortality are also unrepresented here. It is said that comers to India are selected lives, it is replied that some of them are selected because they are more likely to live here than in England—that is, not that they are more likely than other men to live in India, but than other men to live in England. The population, moreover, consists of an exceptionally large proportion of sailors ashore, whose death-rate is very high; and still the general rate is low. It may be supposed that the removal of the sick to Europe reduces the death-rate. But it is proved that its influence is inappreciable, and is more than counterbalanced by the influx of dying Europeans from the Mofussil Surprising as it may appear to many, the concluding remarks of the Health Officer on this subject seem to be fully justified. "There appears then," writes Dr. Payne, "no reason to doubt that the climate of Calcutta is very favourable to European life; that even the noxious surroundings of the native town do not harm those who live with ordinary care; a place where there is fair regard to the laws of hygiene, which ordinary care does not mean exemption from anything that is necessary to the most active business; no reason to doubt that where death prevails unduly among Europeans, it is as certainly caused by personal habits or incidents of life as it is among natives who live in the midst of filth; no reason to doubt that those immunities from pulmonary and other diseases which a warm climate is believed to confer on the Englishman do show themselves with full effect when, for such averted tendencies, he does not of his own act substitute others more downward still."

There are others besides the residents of Calcutta interested in this subject, and it will not surprise us to find that insurance companies will deem it necessary to give attention to the facts disclosed in this report. We have not forgotten the warm discussion which preceded the formation of the "Positive" association. The advocates of the system on which it was based will doubtless be quick to see the confirmation which is now presented of their views as far as they rest on belief in reduced mortality among Europeans in India.

REVIEW.

"THE CITY OF SUNSHINE."

[FIRST NOTICE.]

"THE CITY OF SUNSHINE," a novel by Alexander Allardyce, who was formerly in Bombay, and is well known as a contributor of stories and sketches to *Blackwood's Magazine* which have frequently been attributed by the outside public to George Eliot and Mrs. Oliphant, is one of the most entertaining Indian tales which has been published since the days when Colonel Medows Taylor was at his best. The book is not without blemishes; on the contrary, it has many faults; but notwithstanding these, Mr. Allardyce writes so graphically, humorously, and piquantly, that when once a reader takes it up he will find considerable difficulty in laying it down again before he has come to the conclusion. The story, in parts, seems to be an imitation of Dr. Hunter's "Annals of Rural Bengal." This is most apparent in the sketches of the villagers of Dhupnagar (the "City of Sunshine") and of the quiet scenes among which they lived by the banks of the Gungaputra. The locality of the story is scarcely ever shifted from the village, and the result is a photograph of life in a Bengal village. Mr. Allardyce, indeed, has shown wonderful ingenuity in arranging his characters upon so narrow a stage; for he never allows them to crowd together, each individual standing out distinctly with his own strong characteristics, and playing his part boldly in the drama which the author has created in his little City of Sunshine. The moral of the story, if it was intended to have any, appears to be that it is dangerous for young natives who have been educated in our Indian universities to forsake the worship of their fathers for a purely intellectual creed such as has been founded by the Theists of the Brahma Somaj in Bengal. Krishna, the hero, is described as being a Brahman of Brahmans, the son of the priest of the Linga Temple in Dhupnagar. In Calcutta University he learns the fully of idolatry, and becomes an ardent iconoclast and admirer of Theism. In the course of time, however, Krishna finds out that Theism is not sufficient to satisfy the cravings of a human being hungering for sympathy with a Divine Power. When trials crowd upon him, he discovers no assistance or comfort in his intellectual cultus; and finally he settles down, not exactly as a Christian, but as a simple doer of good works and a man largely tolerant of all creeds. In Bengal, where Theism is chiefly cultivated, the powerful sketches which Mr. Allardyce has given of the litleness of the various Theist societies, and of the failure of a young enthusiast to find solace in the worship of an abstract intellectual creed, ought to be read with especial interest; and we should not wonder if the book had an excellent effect in making the young men of that Presidency reflect whether or not a purely intellectual creed can be all in all to them with respect to their comfort in this life and assurance of bliss hereafter.

The story opens with a description of the Linga of Dhupnagar around which much of the plot is made to move. The Linga was at once the palladium of Dhupnagar and its pride. It had a reputation for sanctity far and near, and the villagers believed that the prosperity of their habitations depended upon its presence among them. Ramanath Gossain was the custodian of the Linga, and Krishna, his eldest son, was a student in Calcutta University, whither Ramanath had sent him with pardonable vanity about the young man's talents. Ramanath's wife is Thakoorami, and Krishna's Chakwi, and the ladies and Ramanath lived together. For some reason Krishna does not like his wife. She is too plain and devoid of intellectual graces to please him, and so poor little Chakwi (the meaning of which is a goose) is neglected, although she is full of love for her handsome young admirer of intellect. The dream of Ramanath's life was that Krishna should succeed him in the guardianship of the Linga of Dhupnagar, but each time that Krishna returned home from Calcutta the old priest was grieved to see some fresh symptoms in the lad of a wavering faith. The child who had daily tottered in his father's hand to the temple and prostrated himself before the idol in awe-struck reverence would now return to Calcutta without setting his foot inside the shrine. Nay, more, Krishna would openly sneer at Siva and at the fools who thought to win the god's favour by boring their tongues or casting themselves on spikes. But what was worst of all, in Ramanath's eyes, was that one day during his last vacation Krishna had actually walked into the Temple, and handling the Linga without prayer or prostration had reviled it as an "aerolitic monolith!" The import of this blasphemous expression Ramanath never dared to inquire, because he was simply too horrified to do so. On the morning after the Dewalee Pooja, Ramanath was sitting smoking on the little platform outside his temple, and admiring the distant range of hills known as the Panch Pahar, when Tin Cowry (or Three Shells) the village mahajun or money-lender made his appearance. As Three Shells is one of the principal characters, we shall give the author's description of him:—

Shuffling along in gaudily-embroidered slippers, which were as awkward to walk in as they were ornamental to look at, Tin Cowry, or "Three Shells," as his name is rendered, was a tall, thin person, almost a walking skeleton, with a countenance cadaverous enough to complete the impression. In demeanour Three Shells was obsequious even to servility, flattering and fawning upon every one off whom there was a possibility of his making any money. His head was generally bent and his hands clasped in respectful homage to the person whom he was for the time addressing but those who caught a glance of the twinkling eyes and hard cruel mouth of the money-lender could not help feeling that they were face to face with a tiger in human form, a man would not scruple to devour them flesh and blood and bones, if ever chance should yield them to him for a prey. But Three Shells passed for a pious man in the village of Dhupnagar; and indeed it was under the plea of religion and reverence for the Linga that he had taken up his residence there, for Three Shells was a stranger from a distant part of the country. His interest seldom exceeded fifty per cent, and he never foreclosed upon a client unless he saw nothing was to be made out of him. A much respected man was Three Shells, for wherever he went "salaams" and bent heads greeted his presence. A reason for this doubtless was, that there were not twelve persons in Dhupnagar but were dipped to a greater or less extent in the mahajan's books; scarcely a shopkeeper in the village whose stock the mahajan could not at any moment have seized upon as his own, hardly a plough or an ox among any of the surrounding peasants that had not been mortgaged to defray the expenses of a daughter's marriage or a father's *shraad* (funeral rites). What though the poor wretches had redeemed their pledges ten or even a hundred times over? Three Shells never parted with the grasp of a client. But in every village of Bengal the rapacity of the usurer is insatiable as that of the horse-leech; and the folks of Dhupnagar had, on the whole, reason to be satisfied that they had fallen into the hands of no ungentle a mahajan. Three Shells was as has been said a man of great religious pretensions. No one in the village was a more regular worshipper at the Temple, and no one was more strict to mark all the observances laid down in the Brahminical books. With regard to his caste doubts had been raised when he came to Dhupnagar six years ago; but as the villagers began to borrow of him their scruples vanished, and with the exception of the priest and the Lahories, who had designed to drink or smoke with him—the acknowledgment of caste equality—there was no one in the district who could afford to treat the mahajan otherwise than as a high caste Brahmin.

The priest and Three Shells have a conversation, in the course of which the former sarcastically tells the money-lender that if Kristo Baboo, a high-class Brahman who has a beautiful daughter named Radha, and a position of great importance to maintain without having much cash, were to, once dips his hands into the usurer's purse, Three Shells will hear very little about caste from the haughty Baboo. Three Shells inwardly determines there and then to have Kristo Baboo's daughter to wife, and he enters the temple and prays that he may be able to inveigle the impecunious Baboo into his clutches. One of Kristo Baboo's great grievances against the British Government was that it had taken away a portion of his estate because he had fallen into arrears with the dues and bestowed it as a reward upon an old Pathan soldier, named Shamsuddeen Khan, who had been of signal service during the Mutiny. Another of his grievances was that his daughter was as still on his hands although she had been marriagable for several years. Radha was nevertheless not without admirers, for Krishna once caughtsight of her when she had just emerged from a tank in which she had been bathing, and thenceforward had fallen in love with her. Krishna would have been an eligible suitor, but he never told his love. Another admirer of Radha's was Preonath, the Baboo Deputy Magistrate, commonly called "the Dipty." but then he was a man of low caste and Kristo Baboo could not think of having anything to do with him as a son-in-law. She had still another admirer in the person of a dashing young Mahomedan Jaul Khan, the son of Shamshudeen, but of course the Baboo could have nothing whatever to do with a man who not only eat kine but was the son of the man who possessed a portion of his ancestral lands. On the same morning that Three Shells and the priest had met, a little scene was being enacted in the Pagoda Tope, not far off. A young man of eighteen or nineteen, whose features and sacred cords proclaimed him to be a Brahman, had just finished bathing in a ruined tank which was half choked up with the broad green leaves of the water lily. Gazing down upon Dhupnagar and the surrounding country he soliloquises upon a new faith he had adopted and which is a faith that he was about to abandon, and then takes off his *poita*, or sacred cord, tears it into fragments, and tramples the fragments under foot. Of course, this was Krishna, who had cast off the faith of his fathers. As the young man is proceeding with a heavy heart into Dhupnagar, but still with a high determination to do his duty even at the expense of breaking the heart of Ramanath the Gossain, he meets Preonath the Dipty, who soon guesses what is the matter and contrives to get the news that Krishna has turned a Christian circulated throughout Dhupnagar without delay; and great is the excitement of the villagers. The meeting between father and son is a very painful one. On the whole, however, the old man takes his son's announcement that he has thrown off caste and joined the Theists with tolerable composure.

"Krishna," said the old man, solemnly, "it would have been lighter for me to have stood by your funeral pyre on the banks of the Gungaputra, and to have committed your ashes to the bosom of the sacred stream, than to hear from your own lips that you have forsaken the faith of your fathers. O gods! that my son should be the first to cast dishonour upon the Gossains of Dhupnagar."

"I have done no dishonour to our name," cried Krishna, starting up indignantly: "I have taken a step of which the purest Brahmins in Bengal might well be proud. Who says that it is a dishonourable thing to forsake all for the service of God? But forgive me, my father," he added; "I, am indeed forgetting myself. I, who have to bear the world's reproaches, need not chafe at the words of a parent."

"You have forfeited all your hereditary advantages," said the priest; "you have renounced your caste, and position among the honoured of your countrymen; you have disqualified yourself for inheriting the profession of your fathers, for inheriting the family possessions; you have thrown away rank, and affluence, and the prospect of future wealth: tell me now, son Krishna, what have you got in return for these sacrifices?"

"The approbation of my own conscience and a knowledge of the truth," said Krishna boldly; "compared with which, all the riches of Calcutta are but as so much dirty dross."

"O-nscience!" shouted the priest, testily; "will conscience fill your belly when I am dead and the temple gone to strangers, and you are reduced to shift for a living? Knowledge of the truth! say, feed upon that. The truth of to-day will be the truth of to-morrow—that is, if your nerves and senses remain unchanged—won't it? A little addition to the nervous current, a slight disturbance of the brains equilibrium, and what becomes of the truth then? The truth is now falsehood, and something else is truth and will continue so just as long as your stomach keeps its present tone. Have not you your-elf told me so? Is it not thus that a plain Hindoo like me reads the lessons of your English masters? Truly it is a superlative thing this truth of yours, that you should make yourself a beggar, and plunge your family into mourning because of it."

Krishna made no answer, for the knew enough of his father's disposition to be aware that the priest's feelings were most easily ruffled by sarcasm. Like many good natured men Ramanath was irritable enough at trifles; but when a blow of any magnitude fell upon him, he braced himself up manfully to bear his troubles. His mind had already grasped the worst possible consequences of Krishna's imprudence, and he was searching for some means of obviating them. There still remained a gleam of hope. In the solitude of Dhupnagar, away from all the heretical influences of the Calcutta Brahmists, who could say what changes might not come over his son? Hindooism had, since Krishna was still madly in love with Kristo Baboo's daughter, and as against his passion for her, his new opinions would, the priest thought, count for little. Yes, that was a certain remedy. Much as he disliked polygamy, he would willingly promote a marriage with Radha as the price of his son's recantation. There was, to be sure, poor Chakwi: it would be a heavy grief to the girl to see another come between her and the coveted affection of her husband. But hundreds of thousands of Hindoo wives had patiently to put up with the same; and Ramanath, much as he loved his daughter in law, unhesitatingly resolved that the peace of the family would be cheaply purchased at the expense of Chakwi's happiness.

Krishna wants, like a young enthusiast as he is, to go out into the world there and then to proclaim to his benighted countrymen their deliverance from idolatry and the tyranny of caste; but Ramanath forbids him to leave the house. Three Shells pretends to be very sorry for the old priest, but nevertheless insiduously stirs up the principal inhabitants of Dhupnagar to call a Panchayat to declare Krishna an outcaste, and Preonno, the village lawyer, is deputed to summon Ramanath and his son to attend the dreaded Council of Five. Prosunno meets with a warm reception from the old priest whose servants in the Temple make him glad to take to his heels. Then comes one of the most vigorous scenes in the book:—

After the priest had routed his first opponent he again sat down quietly to his hookha. Three Shells, still prostrate before the idol, was now praying in a loud, whining tone, repeating the names and attributes of Siva, and pleading for preservation from all sorts of danger both likely and unlikely. The moneylender had marked Prosunno's discomfiture, and fearing lest the angry priest might be disposed to treat him as an accomplice, he had some difficulty in summoning up courage to face Ramanath. At last, when he could in decency pray no longer, and when he had spent unconscionable time in arranging his offering of flowers, Three Shells came forth, concealing his apprehensions under his usual fawning demeanour. With a low salaam and a fervently ejaculated prayer for the continuance of the priest's life and prosperity, Three Shells would have gone on his way, but the priest beckoned him to stay.

"Three Shells, my friend," said Ramanath, affably, "sit ye down; I have a few words to say to you."

Three Shells took his seat on the other side of the temple door in considerable surprise. "Aha," thought he, "Ramanath Baboo, like a wise man, is going to solicit my assistance in this matter, but he shall pay for it, I promise him;" and, pleased with his new importance, Three Shells made a ridiculous attempt to inflate his skeleton of a body into consequential and dignified dimensions.

"Speak on, Ramanath Boboo," said he, with an air of lordly condescension; "anything that I can do for you will be gladly performed. There is, of course, my duty to society and to religion, which a holy man like you will not expect one to transgress."

"Certainly not, Three Shells—certainly not," cheerily responded Ramanath; "your duty to society and religion —it is quite proper that you should regard both; I am only going to tell you a little story."

"Indeed?" said the mahajan, looking straightbefore him with half-closed eyes and his face puckered up into a contemptuous smile; "and what may it relate to? Say on, father Ramanath."

"Two years ago come the next Jagganath Puja," the priest began, "there came three Hindoostanee pilgrims to the temple door, telling me that one of their company was lying sick unto death at the Pagoda Tope. He was a poor Brahmin who had been at Puri, had spent all his money, and had caught jungle-fever by the way, and he was now lying in that ruined temple without a friend to comfort his last moments—without a hand to close his dying eyes. Well, taking Modhoo with me, I set out for the Pagoda Tope, and, sure enough, there was the man lying upon a strip of tattered matting in the vestibule of the old temple, perishing of thirst and hunger. Medhoo broke a cocoanut and poured the milk down his throat, and the poor wretch revived a little. We tended him all that day, and as the heat declined the fever left him; so we called three or four kindly ryots, and placing him on a *charpoi* (four legged wicker bedstead) bore him to my house. But Yama, the god of death, had laid his hand heavily upon him. The luckless creature raved the whole night and died a little after sunrise next morning."

"Peace be with him!" You did well, very well, Father Ramanath, to show compassion to a helpless stranger," said Three Shells, with an air of patronising benignity. "Verily the gods will reward you manifold. But pa ssing from the subject of religion, Krishna which you doubtless wished to speak to me about—"

"He raved, as I said, the whole night," interrupted Ramanath; "ah! it is an awful thing, Three Shells, when the gods deprive the guilty of their reason. This man had been a terrible sinner. There was hardly a crime in the power of man to commit which this poor wretch did not lay to his own charge. He spoke of drugging lonely travellers with the deadly *dhatura*; of despatching with a knife the wayfarer who sheltered himself under his roof; of robbing the widow of her ornaments and the maiden of her honour; worse than all, he talked of a priest butchered at the altar, and the shrine of the gods plundered of its wealth. This man was a Brahmin of Lochna, a village on the higher waters of the Soane, a place you may perhaps have heard of.—But what ails you, Three Shells? You look as if you were going to faint. The sun is too strong for you, eh? Sit a little further back into the shade, man."

A terrible chance had come over Three Shells' aspect. His face had turned of an ashy grey paleness, his eyes were distended until they seemed to have started from their sockets, his lower lip had dropped as if it were paralysed, and a gurgling inarticulate sound in his throat failed to find expression in words.

"Sickness had brought the poor wretch to repentance," continued the priest, turning away his head carelessly in the other direction, "and he set out on a pilgrimage to Jagannath to seek rest for his conscience; but he might have gone to the world's end before a soul like his could have found any peace but what the gods in their goodness had provided for him at Dhupnagar—the peace of mind they do to, once dips his hands into the usurer's purse, Three Shells will hear very little about caste from the haughty Baboo. Three Shells inwardly determines there and then to have Kristo Baboo's daughter to wife, and he enters the temple and prays that he may be able to inveigle the impecunious Baboo into his clutches. One of Kristo Baboo's great grievances against the British Government was that it had taken away a portion of his estate because he had fallen into arrears with the dues and bestowed it as a reward upon an old Pathan soldier, named Shamsuddeen Khan, who had been of signal service during the Mutiny. Another of his grievances was that his daughter was as still on his hands although she had been marriagable for several years. Radha was nevertheless not without admirers, for Krishna once caughtsight of her when she had just emerged from a tank in which she had been bathing, and thenceforward had fallen in love with her. Krishna would have been an eligible suitor, but he never told his love. Another admirer of Radha's was Preonath, the Baboo Deputy Magistrate, commonly called "the Dipty." but then he was a man of low caste and Kristo Baboo could not think of having anything to do with him as a son-in-law. She had still another admirer in the person of a dashing young Mahomedan Jaul Khan, the son of Shamshudeen, but of course the Baboo could have nothing whatever to do with a man who not only eat kine but was the son of the man who possessed a portion of his ancestral lands. On the same morning that Three Shells and the priest had met, a little scene was being enacted in the Pagoda Tope, not far off. A young man of eighteen or nineteen, whose features and sacred cords proclaimed him to be a Brahman, had just finished bathing in a ruined tank which was half choked up with the broad green leaves of the water lily. Gazing down upon Dhupnagar and the surrounding country he soliloquises upon a new faith he had adopted and which is a faith that he was about to abandon, and then takes off his *poita*, or sacred cord, tears it into fragments, and tramples the fragments under foot. Of course, this was Krishna, who had cast off the faith of his fathers. As the young man is proceeding with a heavy heart into Dhupnagar, but still with a high determination to do his duty even

of the sale proceeds to those who may discover the smuggling. In this matter we have followed a rule that obtains in the Customs House. Now, gentlemen, I think we should not be doing any hardship, if we followed the practice of the same Customs House in respect of goods on which they have to allow a drawback, when exported from Bombay to foreign ports. The whole amount of the Customs duty levied on imported goods is not returned, but only 3/4ths are returned on exportation; Government retain 1/4th for the benefit of their own imperial revenue, and I think it is fair that they should do so. The Customs House has to do a great deal of work in connection with these goods, and I do not see why Government should incur expences on this score, and let the goods go to other places without some levy to recoup those expences. We have even more reason than Government for adopting a similar system in the refund of our own town duties. The goods from the date of its arrival in Bombay to the day of their transmission to other places enjoy all the Municipal benefits in common with the goods consumed here. They are dragged over the Municipal roads, and they cut them frightfully. They are watched and protected by our police, and this duty taxes their energies in no small degree. They are protected from fire by our fire brigade, and this cannot be a small service. In fact, after getting full benefit of our Municipal conveniences when they go out of Bombay to seek a better market elsewhere, they are allowed to do so without paying anything for those advantages, which cost the Municipality such a good deal of money. Surely, if we retain 25 per cent. of the town duty that has been originally levied on them, that small percentage would hardly cover the proportion of the expence we are put to in respect of them. I have simply to ask you to enquire how many clerks we have employed on this town duty business alone. But there is one point, which has perhaps never come to your notice, and it is an important point. You are, no doubt, aware of the fact that we have to pay 2½ per cent. commission to the Port Trust and 3 per cent. to the Railways for collecting the town duty for us. This charge is made on the levy of the town duty, and is in no way affected by what refunds we subsequently make. In fact, under the present arrangement, this commission, which amounts to more than half an anna per every rupee, we have to pay out of our pockets on all goods which go out of Bombay. These goods instead of paying us any thing for what we do for them, actually take away from us more than half an anna for every rupee of the town duty we refund on their account. Can anything be more absurd than this? In this state of things, I make no doubt but that you will agree with me in passing this resolution. This resolution, after it has been passed by this Council, will have to be recommended to the Corporation for its final sanction, and then sent on to Government for the purpose of of being embodied in the Act, when it will undergo a revision in the Legislative Council. Until then, therefore, we shall not be able to put it into practice. But there is another point, action on which may at once be taken, if you approve of it. Under the present arrangement, as I have already mentioned to you, a commission is allowed by us to those who collect the town duty for us on the gross amount of the collections, and not on the nett annual income to the Municipality after deducting the refunds. I would therefore suggest that the commission may be arranged to be paid on the latter amount—viz., the total collections *minus* the refunds. It is possible a higher rate of commission than the present one will be demanded, and will have to be conceded; but this arrangement, I feel sure, will be to the benefit of our revenue, inasmuch as more care will be taken, and claims for refunds will be submitted to more scrutiny before passing or allowing them. Now that we have given greater facilities to merchants in obtaining the refunds, by allowing them to club different lots together, it is but fair and just that they should get what they are rightly entitled to. Claims for refunds, I feel certain, will be more minutely and strictly investigated into, under the change I have suggested, in the mode of remuneration to the collectors, and not passed with the freedom with which they are probably passed at present, for there will be greater inducement—namely, self interest for such scrutiny. Here are the annual reports of the Municipal Commissioner, which give us an idea of the annual refunds we are making, and you will remark that the amount is steadily increasing every year, and I am not at all sorry for that, as I have no desire to hamper trade by any duty that may work as an *octroi* duty; all I desire is that no more than what partakes of this character is returned to merchants, and my present suggestion will, I submit, contribute to bring about that result. I therefore suggest that this Council request the Municipal Commissioner to take steps at once and put himself in communication with the Port Trust and the Railways, to arrange their commission on the basis of my suggestion.

Mr. J. M. Maclean—I would point out that, according to the figures given by Mr. Raghunath Khote, one-fourth of the refunds would amount to Rs. 50,000, and that would be a very serious charge on the trade passing through this town. I think the members of the Council will agree that the prosperity of Bombay depends very much on attracting trade here as much as possible, and on making living as cheap as possible in the town for merchants and traders of all classes, and it is very objectionable indeed to think of multiplying dues on the goods that pass through Bombay. Bombay depends perhaps more than any other town in India upon such trade, and we must encourage it. It would be better for owners of property as well as for anybody else, because their prosperity depends on the number of people attracted here and the energy and enterprise brought into the place. For my own part, I have a very strong objection to levying any duty whatever that we can possibly help on goods passing through Bombay; we should rather, I think, strain every nerve to attract such trade to the city. As to Mr. Raghunath's argument that it is a great shame to allow goods to be carried over our streets, and to be watched over by our police, &c., without paying dues; surely the owner of such goods pays wheel tax and also taxes for the protection of his property. I think that argument offers no reason whatever for levying a tax on goods which are merely stored here for a season in order to be exported to other places in India. It would be a very serious thing, indeed, if in every town in India dues were levied on other goods than those actually consumed in the town. The imposition of such a tax in Bombay would act as a serious inducement to people importing goods into this country not to send them through Bombay. I think we ought to be very careful indeed how we lay any burden on goods that are merely in transit through the city. The precedent of the Imperial Customs House has been quoted, but my impression is that that is not an institution which is very much admired or which we ought to imitate. I look upon it as a very barbarous institution, and I am glad to see that Sir John Strachey, according to his recent speech, looks forward to the day when he will be able to abolish Imperial Customs Houses throughout India. Should we, then, now try to create a line of Municipal Custom Houses behind the Imperial ones? Our aim ought rather to be to mitigate as much as possible the obstructions to trade which the Imperial Customs cause; but Mr. Raghunath proposes to do even worse than the Customs do. It might as well be said that the owner of goods brought into the country should be made to pay for the labour incurred by the Customs officers in looking over his goods that are not liable to have duty charged upon them. That is a fair analogy to what is now proposed. I look upon it that the expense we incur with regard to goods on which refunds are made, and which are merely in transit is simply part of the general expenditure we must incur in order in collecting what is a very valuable duty on the goods imported into Bombay, and that we must look at that as a deduction from the general amount and not charge it upon goods that are not actually consumed in the city, which are the only kind of goods we have any right to charge duty upon. As to the proposal to charge the commission on the net rather than upon the gross profits, I daresay there may be some reason in that, but it is simply a matter of administration. There may be a good deal in what Mr. Raghunath has said about inducing a greater efficiency and economy in the collection of the tax. That matter might be inquired into and it is possible that some change may be made; but to any proposal to reduce the amount of the refund on goods going out of Bombay I must offer the strongest opposition.

Dr. Cook said he was afraid the Town Council would have to decline to act upon Mr. Raghunath's proposal. Bombay might hold out a precedent to other Municipalities, and they must be extremely careful as to any precedent they might set. There were many things which were very nice but very naughty; and though no doubt it would be very nice to be able to add half a lac of rupees to the income of the Municipality, it would be very naughty to adopt this means of doing so. The revenue of the city should be increased in some way or other, but he did not think this was how it should be done.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy called attention to the fact that no one had seconded Mr. Raghunath's motion.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded it, in order that the question might be discussed and ventilated.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote said that after the speech of the Chairman he would alter his motion to the effect that seven-eighths instead of three-fourths of the duty should be refunded.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee supported Mr. Raghunath's proposition. He thought that they should leave all those sentiments about trade, &c., out of the question. Why should the Municipality be out of pocket in giving the refunds? Every facility had been given for the refund of duty on articles not consumed in Bombay, and if the Municipality did perform certain services to goods not consumed in Bombay it should be paid for such services. It had been said that every facility should be given to trade which brought prosperity to the city, but it was the other day that the Council grudged a slightly reduced charge for water to the men who brought all the trade and prosperity to Bombay.

Dr. Blaney supported the view taken by the Chairman, and drew attention to the fact when by means of projected railways more direct communication was established between Bombay and many other important towns in the country, and when the trade might become 30 or 40 times as extensive as present, the tax levied by Mr. Raghunath's proposition would amount not to Rs. 50,000 only, but to 20 or 30 times that amount.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote said it seemed to be considered that the Municipality had the power of taxing all goods that came to Bombay, whereas they had only power to levy duty on four or five articles. He did not think the Municipality should refund half an anna on every rupee more than they received.

The Chairman moved as an amendment, that the full amount of the town duty should be refunded on goods exported from Bombay up-country, and that the Commissioner should be requested to report on the expediency of paying for the levying of town duty by a commission on the nett instead of on the gross profits.

On the amendment being put to the vote, five were for and five against, and the Chairman gave his casting vote against it.

It then became a substantive proposition, and was carried by a majority of six to four.

THE ROAD AT LOVE GROVE.

The Chairman read a letter from the Executive Engineer to the Commissioner, dated 12th instant, requesting sanction to the entire closing of the road from near the Love Grove Pumping Station to Worlee, as the work in connection with the widening of the Love Grove Sluices had been commenced; and suggesting that a notice be published in the newspapers that the road is closed.

The Council resolved that the road should be closed completely for three months.

MUNICIPAL SIDINGS AT COORLA.

The Chairman read a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner requesting the Agent G. I. P. Railway to issue orders for carrying out repairs to the Municipal sidings at Coorla at an estimated cost of Rs 2 500, as suggested by the Government Consulting Engineer for Railways, in his letter No. 1354, dated 9th March 1877.

Dr. Blaney said the question was this. The work was sanctioned by the Council and referred to the Corporation. He proposed at the meeting of the Corporation that the Consulting Engineer to Government be requested to state his opinion, and the opinion had now been received. The question was whether the Council would patch up the work or have a pucka siding?

The Chairman—Colonel Hancock says it would no be required after the monsoon.

It was proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, That the Commissioner be recommended to sanction an outlay of Rs. 2,500 for the repair of the sidings at Coorla, and that as the work is urgent, the Commissioner be authorized to proceed with it at once in anticipation of the Corporation's sanction.

TULSI WATER WORKS CHARGES.

The next matter was sanction asked to the payment of Rs. 6,225-14-7 on account of bills for reducing and lithographing Survey plans, erecting an office shed on the Flats, &c., for Tulsi Water Works Department to be paid from the cash balance pending further advances on account of the New Government Loan. (2.) To the payment in future of charges (on account of Tulsi Water Works) already sanctioned by the Town Council from the cash balance, pending receipt of portions of the new loan.

The Chairman read a letter from the Chief Accountant, remarking that the thought it would be absolutely necessary to pay the money from the cash balance.

The sanction was granted.

A SHED AT VEHAR LAKE.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 707-9-4 to Messrs. Sir Thomas Thompson and Co. for erecting a shed at Vehar Lake for the accommodation of the establishment, to be paid from the cash balance pending further advances of the New Loan, and charged to contingencies.

CLEANING OUT OF WELLS.

Sanction was also given to the cleaning out of a well at No. 4 Bora Lane (between Erskine and Nizampoora Road) belonging to Nowrojee Sheryerjee. Ditto to the cleaning out of wells at houses Nos. 77 and 79 Jugjeewan Keeka Street, belonging to Mr. Thackersey Sons and Mr. Damodhur Madhowjee respectively.

The Council then adjourned until 3 P.M. on *Friday* next.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

MR. LAWRENCE GRESENTHWAITE, cashier of the Bank of Upper India at Lucknow (the head office of which is at Meerut), was on Monday evening last arrested by Mr. Inspector Framjee Bhicsajee on board the mail steamer Sumatra shortly before her departure from this port. The circumstances that led to his arrest were as follows. It appears the Commissioner of Police recently received a telegram from Meerut for the arrest of Lawrence Gresenthwaite on a charge of forgery in respect of his having passed several forged drafts and obtained large sums of money. His description was also forwarded, and a reward of Rs. 1,000 offered to any person that would give such information as would lead to his arrest. The police were therefore on the alert. On Saturday afternoon last Mr. Superintendent Smith was informed by Messrs. Wheatley Madden and Co. that a certain individual calling himself Wilmott Johnstone, residing at the Esplanade Hotel, had called upon that firm and secured a passage by the s. s. Persia that was to sail on the 31st instant, by paying Rs. 250. At the same time he presented a cheque on the Agra Bank No. 1274, dated 16th February 1877, for Rs. 3 216, drawn in favour of a Mr. George Harcourt, asking that firm to send the cheque over to the Agra Bank to be cashed. On the cheque being presented at the Agra Bank, it was dishonoured and returned to Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co., and was subsequently returned to Johnstone who went away with it. Mr. Superintendent Smith directed Mr. Inspector Framjee to obtain the description from the Police Commissioner's office of the man that was wanted at Meerut, and proceed to Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co.'s offices, and see if the descriptions tallied with the man Willmott Johnstone. Mr. Framjee found that the description tallied exactly with the man that was required at Meerut. He immediately after went off in search of Willmott Johnstone, and was told at the Esplanade Hotel that a gentleman of that name had just left the Hotel to go by train for Jubbulpore. Johnstone, however, was nowhere to be found. On the following day (Sunday last) Messrs. Wheatley, Madden & Co. received a letter signed by Willmott Johnstone stating that he was to leave on that day for Poona and would not return before the 30th instant, and asking to have a forecabin secured for him on board the Persia. The post mark on the envelope of this letter, it was discovered to have been posted at Mazagon; and consequently the Police Inspector presumed that Johnstone was secreting himself somewhere at Mazagon. Meantime, Johnstone engaged a first class passage *viâ* Brindisi by the Sumatra under the name of H. C. Wilcox. Mr. Framjee suspecting that Johnstone's intentions were to leave by the mail steamer obtained the assistance of one of the assistants of Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co., and with Mr. Superintendent Moffat, of the Water Police, proceeded on board the mail steamer Sumatra. In making a search of every cabin on board, he found one of the forecabins secured from the inside. After considerable persuasion, it was opened by its occupant-Lawrence Gresenthwaite *alias* Johnstone *alias* Wilcox who immediately came out and with an air of dignity pushed past Mr. Framjee who was in plain clothes. He was accosted by Mr. Framjee by his proper name "Gresenthwaite." Subsequently drawing the police officer on one side, Gresenthwaite said—"I will come with you but I will tell you all when I come on shore." Gresenthwaite and his luggage were immediately after put into the police boat and conveyed on shore. There he confessed the crime with which he was charged, stating that he had obtained Rs. 12,000 by forgery. On searching his luggage, the police found £818½ in sovereigns. He was yesterday placed before Sir Frank Souter, to whom also he made a confession. He was thereupon ordered to be kept in police custody until further instructions were received from Meerut.

Gresenthwaite is a young man about 21 years of age, and alleges that his father is a Professor of Literature, and that he is connected with a respectable family of that name in the Bengal Presidency.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

SHAMJEE LUDHA AND OTHERS *vs.* CURSUN RAWA.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiffs, said the written statement was put in only last night, and he therefore applied that the case be transferred to the long cause list, and that the defendant be made to pay the costs of the day. The case was transferred to the long cause list: costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

BUCHOOBAI *vs.* DWARKADAS SUNGJEE.

The plaintiff did not appear. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the defendant, said he did not wish for a decree by default. Negotiations for a settlement were going on, but they went off last Saturday. His Lordship granted an application for a week's postponement.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—The Commercial Bank Corporation *vs.* Withuldas Cursondas. The same *vs.* Pestonjee Byramjee Colah. The same *vs.* Cursondas Motilal. The same *vs.* Jamasjee Byramjee Colah.

THE following cases were heard before the HON. Mr. Justice Green:—

TYABJEE AND SAYANI *vs.* KEKHADJEE HORMUSJEE.

There was no appearance for the defendant. Mr. Abbas, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement for six months. The hearing was adjourned until the 18th September next.

SITTARAM RADHAKISSON *vs.* JAISINGBHOY HUTTESING AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendants. Mr. Macpherson said the suit was brought to recover the balance of money due on a mortgage. The property had been sold under a power of sale contained in the mortgage bond. Owing to the absence of a Sheriff's bailiff, the case was allowed to stand over.

NENDAI *vs.* SHAIK IBRAHIM BIN BALLOO PANKER AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Perozsha Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant appeared in person and objected to the correctness of the claim. The plaintiff had advanced Rs. 4 237 on the security of two title deeds. No agreement of mortgage had been made, but plaintiff's moonim had made an entry of the transaction in his book. The hearing, having proceeded to a certain stage, was suddenly stopped owing to want of an official translation of the entry in question. The case was adjourned for a week.

ROOPAJEE PANACHUND AND OTHERS *vs.* DOLLA FATTA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. Bicknell, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, for the defendants.

Mr. Macpherson applied for leave to file a written statement, and that the case be transferred to the long cause list. The suit was brought upon a signed and adjusted account. Defendants were merchants of Beiganum, and plaintiffs were their agents in Bombay; and the transactions had extended to about eight lakhs of rupees. The suit was brought to recover a balance of Rs. 2,000. Lately defendants had opened a branch firm in Bombay and had detected a fraud in the accounts furnished by the plaintiffs. After some discussion, in which Mr. Gill contended that the defendants' object was only to gain time, the case was postponed for a fortnight; defendants to file their written statement on or before the 27th instant. If defendants paid the amount of the claim into Court within a week, the case was to go into the long cause list.

ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD *vs.* MAHOMED ALI LOOKMANJEE.

There was no appearance for either party, and the case was struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

THE CHINA MAIL.

YESTERDAY the China mail arrived in harbour. The following is the summary of news contained in the *Overland China Mail*:—

JAPAN.

Reports of fresh disturbances in Japan, not however of a very serious nature, have been received.—A sub-marine cable is being laid between Okayama and the Island of Shikoku.—Regulations for the admittance of accused persons to bail have been promulgated.—The number of conscripts to be enrolled in the army for this year is 14,537, being an increase on last year of 3,840.

CHINA.

The Treaty Consuls have refused their consent to the Lekin Exemption rules proposed by the Taotai at Shanghai.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

A farewell dinner was given to His Excellency Sir Arthur Kennedy at the City Hall on the 27th; His Excellency embarks for Queensland this afternoon. Deputations from the Chinese community, the Legislative Council and the Protestant Missionaries in Hongkong have presented farewell addresses to the Governor.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SAMUEL JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., DIRECTOR OF ARMY REMOUNT OPERATION,

(Indian Charivari.)

A GALLANT warrior, as the bronze cross on his breast and as the armless left sleeve of his coat show, a keen sportsman, and a genial companion, there are few more popular men to be found throughout the length and breadth of India than, as he is universally called, "Sam Browne." So long ago as 1840, General Browne received his first commission in the Company's service in the 46th Native Infantry. His first important active service was in the Punjab Campaigns of 1848-49, when he was present at the passage of the Chenab and the actions of Ramnagar, Sadulapur, Chillianwalla and Gujerat, and obtained the medal with two clasps. From the Infantry he went to the Cavalry and has commanded both the 2nd Punjab Cavalry and the celebrated Corps of Guides, with which regiments he served on the frontier and was engaged in several expeditions. But it was in command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry during the mutinies that he especially distinguished himself. He was at the siege of Lucknow, at the actions of Kursi, Royah, and Aliganj and the capture of Bareli. He commanded a field force of cavalry and infantry at Mohanpur, where the rebels were defeated and dispersed, and at Sipursh, where he also commanded the troops who defeated the rebels and captured their guns and camp; he lost his arm and received other dangerous wounds. How often he has been mentioned in despatches it is difficult to say, but he has, on more than one occasion, received the thanks of the Government of India, and of the Commander-in-Chief. Of late years his employment has been more in the field of peace than of war, but no small share of the success of the arrangements for the Prince of Wales' tour in India is due to General Browne, and he was a conspicuous character at the late Delhi Assemblages. He has found a congenial occupation in being the Director of the horse supply of the army in India, but should fighting be once more necessary, there is no one who would sooner apply for active employment or be more likely to get it than General Sir S. Browne.

"BUCK."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 500,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. do. do. at 4 do.
Do. do. do. at 3 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 17-3 high, a splendid mover in harness and makes a good dog-cart horse, Rs. 600.

A pair of Arabs, Grey and Chesnut, one 7 years and the other aged, 14-2 high, both stylish movers in harness and one a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a grand mover under saddle and would do as a good cross-country horse, Rs. 600.

A pair of Waler Mares, 15-2 high, very steady in double harness, with a set of second-hand double harness, Rs. 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab Gelding, 5 years, 14 hands, strong and fast, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Gelding, 7 years, 13-3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 500.

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